

The People's Press.

VOL. XX.

SALEM, N. C., OCTOBER 24, 1872.

NO. 43.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—CASH IN ADVANCE.
One copy, one year, \$2.00
six months, \$1.00
" three months, 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .50

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Winter Reading!

The long Winter evenings are approaching, and we are making arrangements to publish a good

POLITICAL AND

Family Newspaper

adapted to the wants of

THE PEOPLE

in this section of country.

The People's Press,

NOW IN ITS

Twentieth Year,

SHALL BE A

WELCOME VISITOR

TO THE

FAMILY CIRCLE.

Should sufficient encouragement be received, improvements will be made in

The People's Paper

Let each of our present subscribers procure an additional twelve month subscriber, and insure the intended improvement at once.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD
FRANKLIN
PRESS.



PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Specimen Books, Writing Paper,
INTELLIGENT PAPER, Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners.
New Ink Erasers—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Non-spilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakespeare	50 cents
Byron	50
Shelley	25
Goldsmith	25
Burns	25
Milton	25
Copper	25
Wordsworth	25
Moore	25

At the BOOK STORE.

A GREAT OPERATION.

"Say, John, didn't that woman go away crying?"

"She was sniffing a bit," answered John Gleddin, slipping around from behind his counter.

"I should call it crying," said George Austin, the first speaker. "What was it?"

"Why—fact is, old fellow, she pawned a brooch here a few weeks ago, and just now she wanted to redeem it; but the time was more than up, and I couldn't do it."

"Couldn't do it; why not?"

"Why—blew your soul! The brooch was pearls and garnet in one of the finest settings I ever saw—the pearls pure oriental, and the garnet like a crimson ruby."

"And how much had you advanced on it?"

"Ten dollars."

"And it is worth—"

"And very likely it was a keepsake."

"So she said. But it isn't safe to believe the stories of poor creatures that come to pawn jewelry. She had her needs and I have my rules. She knew the rules before she left the brooch, and she had no business to come back for it after the time was up."

John Gleddin and George Austin were cousins. George's mother had been a sister to John's father; but the mother and father were both dead, and John and George were orphans. George had learned the printer's trade, and was at present engaged upon a daily newspaper, while John had worked his way into a pawnbroker's office, and although five and twenty, had learned all the tricks of trade that can extort money from the poor and the needy. But John Gleddin did not do business under his own name. The man before him had used the name of "Joshua Slur," and this name John had used. "Joshua Slur" appeared beneath the three golden balls over the door, and it was also upon the business cards; and furthermore, all his receipts and pawn tickets John signed "J. Slur."

"I don't know, John," said George who was his cousin's junior by two years, after a season of reflection, "but I think I would rather plod on at my type case than be in your business."

"Pshaw! You're soft-headed. I tell you George, I'm making money. You have no idea of the profit."

"For instance," said George, "you have made twenty dollars on that brooch."

"Aye—thirty."

"Well, I wouldn't have the weight of that poor woman's sobs and tears on my conscience for ten times that amount. So you just see how I feel."

"Pshaw!"

Shortly afterwards George Austin went away to the printing office, and as it was well into the evening, John made preparations for the night. He had just closed his jewelry into the safe, when the door of his office was opened, and an elderly gentleman entered—a good-looking man he was, and very respectably dressed, though his garb was much worn and considerably soiled, and smelled strongly of salt water.

"Is the proprietor in?" said the gentleman.

John nodded assent.

"Mr. Slur, I think?"

John repeated his assenting nod.

"I am caught in a tight place," said the gentleman, with a grim and ghastly smile, as though a pawnbroker's shop was about the most uncomfortable place he selected in which to escape from his tightness. "I have just landed here in your city, and discovered that my baggage, by the most ridiculous oversight on my part, has gone on to New York. In London I took a bill of exchange on Boston, and not only that, but a few five and ten pound notes on the Bank of England, which I had with me, are by this time in the distant metropolis. So I am forced (another grim, ghastly smile), to have recourse to an establishment where credit may be had upon a ready collated."

John Gleddin bowed politely, and said he would be happy to be of service.

Then the gentleman took from his pocket a morocco case, upon opening which he exposed a gold watch. John took the watch and turned to the gas jet, and upon examining it he found it to be a masterpiece of one of the most celebrated Swiss makers—a stem-winder, full ruby jeweled, of most exquisite adjustment and finish. He knew that the first cost of that watch had been not less than three hundred dollars in gold.

"How much did you want on this?" he asked, returning the watch to the case.

"I want enough to get me safely to New York."

John started off upon the many and extreme risks of his business; but the gentleman stopped him abruptly.

"I ask you to run no risk on my account.

"I do not propose to sell the watch. I only wish to leave it with you as security for a very small sum. I have another just like it—I bought them as presents for two friends of mine, and would not sell them for ten times their value. Fifty dollars will answer."

John tried to cough down the idea of advancing so much, but the cough stuck in his throat.

"For how long do you want the fifty dollars?"

"Never mind the various dodges attending the transaction on the part of the broker. Suffice it to say that at a length counted out fifty dollars to his customer and took the watch; and the "trade" he termed it, stood thus: At any time within two weeks that gentleman could redeem the watch upon the payment of sixty dollars."

"Rather steep interest," said the elderly gentleman, with a smile far more grim and severe than any which had preceded it.

John would have again explained the enormous risks of his business, but the customer would not listen.

"What name?" said John, holding his pen over his entry book.

"Put it down Simon Snibbs, if you must have a name."

So John put it down, and then he put the watch away, and the customer departed with the fifty dollars.

After the man had gone John Gleddin took out the watch and looked at it again. His eyes sparkled eagerly. Suppose any-

thing should happen to prevent the prompt redemption of the valuable pledge? The thought thrilled him through and through.

The days passed—and a week passed.

The days passed again, and another week had sped by.

At length the elderly gentleman returned and asked for his watch.

"What name?" asked John, professing to have forgotten.

"Snibbs—Simon Snibbs."

"Ah, yes. I remember. Let me see." And he looked over his book. "Really Mr. Snibbs, you must have made a mistake. I have no watch of yours."

"How, sir!" cried the customer in blank amazement. "Did I not leave with you a valuable gold watch as security for a certain sum which I borrowed of you?"

John smiled blandly.

"Not exactly as you put it, Mr. Snibbs. If you will refresh your memory, you will recollect that I bought the watch—that the price received you gave me a regular bill of sale—with the proviso, however, that if within two weeks from the date thereof you should pay to me the sum of sixty dollars in current funds, the watch should again become your property. The two weeks expired yesterday, sir."

"But sir. Will you—"

John put up his hand reprovingly.

"There is no need of going into a passion, my dear sir; you see just how the matter stands."

From a towering rage the old man descended to argument and explanation. He told how he had been detained in New York by an unavoidable accident, and how he had embraced the first possible opportunity to call for his watch.

"I had not worried much," he said, "because I had not thought that any man could be so consummately mean and—cold-blooded heartless and vile as to rob me upon such a pretext."

At this John waxed wroth and ordered the man to leave the office.

And the old gentleman, evidently fearing that he should be led to the commission of some foolish outrage if he remained longer within the villainous influence, closed his lips tightly together and went away.

On the afternoon of that very day John Gleddin sold the watch to an agent of a Philadelphia house for \$275.

"Hiyah!" he cried, as George Austin dropped in during the evening. "Plod on at your type case, old fellow, plod on!"

"What's up, John?"

"The greatest operation I ever made—two hundred and twenty-five dollars in pocket at a single turn of the die—interest on fifty dollars for two weeks." What do you think of that?"

"If money were man's chief end," said George soberly—"if money were the chief source of happiness—I should say you were a good man."

"Well, I wouldn't have the weight of that poor woman's sobs and tears on my conscience for ten times that amount. So you just see how I feel."

"Pshaw!"

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1872.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
B. GRATZ BROWN,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for President and Vice-President.

For the State at Large,

T. J. JARVIS and E. W. POW.

First District.—Octavius Coke, of Chowan.

Second District.—Swift Galloway, of Greene.

Third District.—T. C. Fuller of Cumberland.

Fourth District.—H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.

Fifth District.—D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford.

Sixth District.—W. L. Steele, of Richmon.

Seventh District.—F. B. McDowell, of Iredell.

Eighth District.—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

MASS MEETING.

There will be a Grand MASS MEETING of the Conservatives at WINSTON on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd.

Distinguished speakers will be present to address the people.

BARBECUE.

There will be a Barbecue at DANBURY, Stokes County, on the 31st OCTOBER.

Able speakers are invited for the occasion. An immense gathering of people is expected.

Appointment of Sub-Electors.

HEADS OF CON-DEM. EX. COMMITTEE,
5th Congressional District,
Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 25th, 1872.

The following Sub-Electors have been appointed for this District:

Alamance—James A. Graham, Dr. D. A. Montgomery, E. S. Parker, Thomas M. Holt, and Geo. Patterson.

Caswell—Col. Livingston Brown, John R. Winston, Jos. C. Pinx, Zach. Dickey, and Geo. N. Thompson.

Davidson—John H. Welborn, Cicero F. Lowe, Dr. Wm. B. Mears, and John R. Keen.

Person—Col. John W. Cunningham, Montford McGee, Henry T. Jordan, and Clem. Satterfield.

Rockingham—Hon. David S. Reid, Jas. W. Burton, Wm. P. Watt, Ham. Lomax, and W. N. Mehane.

Stokes—Jool F. Hill, W. W. King, Thos. Martin, and Benjamin Burnett, of Germanton.

Guilford—John N. Staples, Murray F. Smith, J. R. Ragsdale, Joseph M. Morehead, and Dr. J. R. McLennan.

Randolph—Appointments to be made hereafter.

Those gentlemen are earnestly requested to take immediate steps for the thorough organization of each township of their respective counties, and to report from time to time to the committee, through Col. J. I. Scales, Secretary, at Greensboro.

By order of the committee.

DANIEL W. COURTS, Chairman.

Assistant Electors for the State at Large.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed in joint meeting of our Committees as Assistant Electors for the State at large, viz:

1st District—Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford.

2nd District—Frederick Phillips, of Edgecombe.

3rd District—C. W. McClammy, of New Hanover.

4th District—Orville Dupre, of Wake.

5th District—John A. Gilmer, of Guilford.

6th District—Wm. R. Myers, of Mecklenburg.

7th District—S. Trivett, of Ashe.

8th District—James R. Love, Jr., of Jackson.

D. M. BARRINGER, Chairman,
State Dom-Con. Ex. Com.

W. S. MASON, Chairman,
Lid. Rep. Ex. Com.

Greeley and Grant.

The choice lies between these two men, one of whom will be the next President. The country, under the present administration, has drifted into a deplorable condition—fraud, bribery and corruption being the order of the day—and it is getting from bad to worse rapidly. Ample time has been given for at least an inauguration of a better state of feeling between the two sections of country, but alas! the signs of the times, under the present political rule, are ominous, anything but encouraging to the true patriot. In the place of reconciliation, legislation has been of such a nature as to cause still further alienation, and if a change of rulers does not soon take place, and a different policy is not adopted, without providential intervention, the country is irrevocably gone, the experiment of this Republic another failure, and we will have a king to reign over us!

Mr. Greeley is honest and capable, and nothing could be more safe for every public interest, nothing could so surely purify the public service, as the election of Mr. Greeley in this conjuncture.

Then let everybody register, and go to the polls on Tuesday the 5th of November, and vote for the Greeley and Brown electors.

ELECTION Tuesday, November 5th

The Duty of the Day.

We regret very much that our limited space does not permit us to make copious extracts from leading Reform journals of the Northern cities, for the encouragement of our readers. We can assure our friends that the date of the day, on the 5th of November, is for every man to turn out and go to the polls, and see that his neighbors do the same thing—that is admitted to be all that is requisite to elect our standard-bearers, Greeley and Brown.

Let not the golden opportunity pass by to rescue the country from impending ruin. Let no one despair. There are good chances for the election of our candidates, provided we all, to a man, work from now till the day of election, and vote on Tuesday, the 5th of November. We copy an excellent article from the *New York World*, in another column, which shows that we have no reason to be discouraged, but, on the other hand, much to encourage us to make another pull—a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to hurl from power the despotic rulers who have oppressed our people too long already.

Then, once more, friends, to the rescue!

Address of the National Democratic Committee to the People of the United States.

The October elections are over. They enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the true political situation of the country.

In Georgia we have to recount a victory for the Liberal ticket so unexampled as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance the decision of at least 125 votes in the Electoral College. To this number it is only necessary to add sixty votes to elect Greeley and Brown.

In Pennsylvania the distinguished Chairman of the Liberal Committee has eloquently characterized the methods by which the result of the election was accomplished. We commend his statement to the thoughtful attention of the country.

In Ohio, despite most unprecedented gains for the Liberal-Democratic ticket, the Grant managers have carried the election by a reduced majority, having brought to the polls their entire reserve vote. Had our Democratic friends in certain localities of that great commonwealth shown the same earnestness and activity, and enabled us like our enemies to record our entire strength, they would now be exulting over a brilliant victory. In Indiana the Democratic and Liberal forces have achieved a most important success over Pennsylvania tactics most unscrupulously employed by the Administration and its allies, showing thus that a free people when aroused know their rights and dare maintain them. Indiana has fairly demonstrated that she can neither be "bought nor bullied." The moral of these results is that victory is still in plain view for our national ticket, and that energy and courage will assure it. That victory must be won. If we mean to preserve free institutions on this continent we must assure it.

The event in Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last, when considered in its causes, is the most appalling political catastrophe that has ever taken place in this country.—Should the system through which this catastrophe was brought about be condemned by the people and foisted on the other States, it seals the doom of freedom in America. A sad contrast it is surely that the city in which our republic was born amid the anthems of a free people should now be the first to toll the knell of its liberties. It is for the free, unbought people of all the States to calmly review the fearful crime against suffrage in Pennsylvania, and to decide whether it shall be repeated within their own borders.

For the first time the system of free government and the sanctity of the ballot are really on trial in the United States.—From this hour forward the preservation of the franchise in its integrity dwarfs all other issues.

Let our friends in each of the States catch inspiration from the heroic conduct of our fellow-citizens in Georgia and in Indiana; and from now till November let their struggle be manful and unceasing for liberty and an untainted ballot-box, for Reform and honest Administration for the Government.

Augustus Schell,
Chm. National Democratic Com.

Election Frauds.

Astounding revelations of unheard of election frauds are still being made in various towns in Pennsylvania. Numerous arrests have been made, and the guilty of the accused established beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Arrangements are making to guard against similar frauds, if possible, at the Presidential election. Something like locking the door after the horse is stolen.

A full vote, the one thing needful.

Register and vote.

Becoming Desperate.

The *Rads* are becoming desperate, and the highest officers of the government are personally engaged in the struggles of the political arena. Senators and members of the House of Representatives are running to and fro through the land, manoeuvring for their master, Grant. Says the *New York World*:

"The violence of the struggle these men are now making in the face of the American people, indicates not only a love of power, but a 'fearful looking for of judgment' in the prospect of an adverse result."

And in view of recent developments no attentive observer of public events need be any longer affected with surprise at the trepidation and furious zeal of the spoilsmen enlisted in the service of the Republican party. These men are painfully conscious that defeat in the pending canvass means for them not only loss of place, but loss of character; not only the suspension of public plunder, but the damning exposure of those hideous corruptions which have made the present Administration a hissing and a byword among many of its former supporters."

Greeley's Platform.

The following are extracts from the People's Platform, adopted at the National Convention assembled in Cincinnati, upon which Horace Greeley stands firmly. We have published the whole series of Resolutions adopted, heretofore.

"Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more surely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State, self-government, and for the nation, a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limits of power."

The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

We therefore regard such thorough reforms of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment; that the officers of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof."

Negro Rule.

We have negro rule in this State on account of the disgraceful apathy of a large portion of the white voters.

It is estimated that there are not more than twenty thousand white men in the State, and that there are more than fifteen-six thousand votes in August.

This gives him a majority of over seventy-five thousand of the white men. Therefore less than eighty thousand negroes, by the aid of twenty thousand white men, rule the State.

The whites have a majority of at least fifty thousand in North Carolina. From twenty-five to thirty thousand of those remained at home on the 1st day of August. They could have easily elected Judge Merrimon.

All the evils of Radical misrule and corruption could have been prevented, if the white men had performed their duty.

The negroes control the politics of North Carolina because the men who are most deeply interested in her welfare and prosperity refuse to take any part in politics, and allow the radicals to have the management of affairs.

This is shameful! It is a lasting disgrace to the State!—Raleigh News.

The *Rads* rely upon the colored people for success—they will all go to the polls. Let there be a full turn-out on our side, and all will be well.

The enterprise publishers of the Aldine have favored us with a complete file from January to October inclusive, of this magnificent Monthly. The engravings are unsurpassed, and the general typographical appearance is unexceptionably good. The North Carolina views, particularly that of "Blowing Rock," are faithfully executed and represent the rugged beauties of our Mountain Scenery to perfection. Specimen copies can be seen at the Bookstore.

The preparations for 1873 are even more extensive than those of the current year, embracing the beautiful Chromos, "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." These pictures are alone worth the subscription price, \$5.

Subscriptions received at the Bookstore.

EDGEGWORTH BURN.—Edgeworth Female Seminary in Greensboro was consumed by fire on the morning of the 21st. The fire originated from a spark from one of the chimneys. There is nothing left of the main building but the brick walls. The kitchen and a house in the rear were saved. Insured for \$10,000.

In Chicago, on the 22d, the West Side omnibus stables were burned, with fifty horses. Loss, a half million.

Latest Idaho despatches represent a general Indian outbreak as imminent.

See address of the National Democratic Committee to the people of the United States.

Read the article headed "The Political Situation," carefully.

Fayetteville has an umbrella inventor, Mr. Walter Watson, who has sold his patent to the American Umbrella Company of New York, for a good round sum, retaining a royalty on all sales while the patent lasts. So we are informed by the Eagle.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A comparison of the political situation at the present time with that of four years ago after the October elections must satisfy any candid mind that the prospects of the success of the Democracy are much brighter now than then. The elections which have been held reveal the fact that several States which were for Grant in 1868 are now sure for the other side. At the State election in North Carolina in August preceding the Presidential election of 1868, the Republicans succeeded by 13,000 majority, carrying not only all the State offices, but the Legislature. Now, while we lose the Governor by a small majority through fraud, we have carried the Legislature and secured a United States Senator. No one doubts that North Carolina will now give its electoral vote to Greeley and Brown, whereas four years ago there was not an earthly hope of it being cast against Grant.

The State election in West Virginia in 1868, showed that State to be then hopelessly Republican and sure to cast its electoral vote for Grant. Now it has elected a Greeley man for Governor, and both branches of the Legislature are overwhelmingly Democratic. Its electoral vote, with officers of the law to guarantee their immunity from punishment, and with a large preponderance of our citizens, who claim to be the champions of morality and freedom, giving their unqualified sanction to what they knew to be a deliberately planned pollution of the ballot-box—the result is but the logical result of the rule that is now supremely enthroned in our city and State.

The *People of Pennsylvania*:

The successful consummation of a measure of fraud in this city, that must appeal alike to the guilty authors and their less guilty respectable abettors, has made Philadelphia, appear to give the unexampled majority of over 20,000 in favor of continued corrupt rule in Pennsylvania.

With every channel of power ready to aid in executing the systematic defiance of the popular will; with debauched or pliant canvassers to register 25,000 fraudulent names; with the most desperate repeaters of three cities to vote the registry; with abundance of money, plundered from the people, to pay them; with election officers selected expressly to receive every vote offered in favor of the Ring, with a police force to pilot repeaters to their localities, and protect them in polluting illegal votes; with officers of the law to guarantee their immunity from punishment, and with a large preponderance of our citizens, who claim to be the champions of morality and freedom, giving their unqualified sanction to what they knew to be a deliberately planned pollution of the ballot-box—the result is but the logical result of the rule that is now supremely enthroned in our city and State.

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The *People of Pennsylvania*:

The October election in Georgia in 1868, Bullock, the Republican carpet-bagger, was elected Governor by a trifling less than 10,000 majority. This result taken in connection with the decided Republican majorities at the State elections in North Carolina and West Virginia, indicated very clearly that it was impossible for the Democratic candidate for President to elect any State south of Mason and Dixon's line, with the exception of Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland, for at the last election in Virginia prior to that period that State had also gone Republican. There was then no hope for strength in the Southern States to aid the Democracy to elect their candidate and defeat Grant, and when, therefore, the October election in the three great Central States of that year showed that they were all Republican, it was proved conclusively that there was no chance for defeating Grant by a trifling majority. The *People of Pennsylvania*:

Patterson & Co., invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Goods, purchased at prices which will enable them to sell to suit all classes and conditions. It will pay to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. Many novelties are in store, which have never been kept before. Call on them and you will receive every attention desired.

GODFREY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The November number is presented to the public as one of especial interest to all classes. We have here fashions for those who desire them; literature of a character calculated to adorn the mind and make home a paradise, with instructions in everything that makes up the pleasures of a happy fireside. The beautiful steel and wood engravings are something to look upon.

We understand that the announcement of GODFREY in his October number, that he will give a Chromo to every subscriber for the year 1873, has created a sensation throughout the country. His well-known reputation of fulfilling, and in fact exceeding all his promises, has led the reading public to look for something extra in the Chromo line. And they will not be disappointed. Those who have seen the early proofs of "Our Darling" speak of it with the highest praise, and as far surpassing anything before offered by publishers.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for November is on our table, ahead of all others. It is an unusually good number, even for this first-class lady's book. The principal Steel Plate, "A Game Two Can Play At," is from an original picture, and is a capital illustration of one of the best stories we have read for months. A prominent feature of this magazine is its copyright Novelettes, two of which appear in this number, "Lindsay's Luck," by Fanny Hodgson, and "Bought with a Price," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, both very far superior to the continued stories to be found in magazines generally. But, as a contemporary says, the stories, the fashions, the patterns, in short everything in Peterson is the best of its kind. The price of this magazine, too, is another thing in its favor. It is but two dollars a year. The prospectus for 1873 is published with this number and we find that the prices to clubs are astonishingly low.

We have received from D. Appleton & Co., New York, Fenimore Cooper's "Prairie," being the final issue in the new illustrated edition of Cooper's famous "Leather-Stocking Novels," which we announced early in the summer, at the beginning of the enterprise. The entire series of the Leather-Stocking romances consist of "The Deerslayer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pathfinder," "The Pioneer" and "The Prairie." Each volume is fully illustrated, with new designs by the distinguished artist F. O. C. Darley, while the price is only seventy-five cents. It is by far the neatest and cheapest issue of these novels, which rank as the most celebrated works of imagination in American literature.

We have been favored by the publishers, with No. 2 of the Cyclopedias of the best thoughts of Charles Dickens. This compilation from Dickens' Works, alphabetically arranged, should have a place in every Library. Address E. J. Hale & Son, 17 Murray Street, New York.

STATE ITEMS.

The following is a full list of officers elected by the State Society:

President.—Thos. M. Holt, of Alamance. P. F. Pescud, Secretary.

Permanent Vice-Presidents.—K. P. Battle, Wake; R. H. Smith, Halifax, and J. C. Dancy, Edgecombe. These gentlemen were made permanent officers by reason of the fact that they have filled the office of President of the Society.

Vice-Presidents at Large.—Tod R. Caldwell, Burke; D. M. Barringer, Wake; Dr. P. R. Hines, Craven, and J. W. Norwood, of Orange.

1st Congressional District.—W. A. Blount, Beaufort; W. R. Capehart, Chowan.

2d Congressional District.—Mr. Thigpen, Edgecombe; P. E. Smith, Halifax.

3d Congressional District.—R. R. Bridgers, New Hanover; Dr. T. C. Murphy, Sampson.

4th Congressional District.—J. J. Davis, Franklin; T. H. Briggs, Wake.

5th Congressional District.—W. A. Sampson, Guilford; D. W. Kerr, Alamance.

6th Congressional District.—Rufus Barringer, Mecklenburg; W. S. Harris, Cabarrus.

7th Congressional District.—N. S. Williams, Yadkin; R. L. Patterson, Forsyth.

8th Congressional District.—S. C. Shelton, Buncombe; Hon. J. C. Harper, Caldwell.

HORSE THIEF.—We learn that a man calling himself Isaiah Shoaf, was arrested in Lenoir on the 14th, having in his possession a stolen horse. Shoaf says the horse was stolen from a man by the name of Link, who lives in Davidson county. The horse is in the possession of S. M. Clark, and Shoaf is in jail.—*Hickory Tavern Eagle*.

The Greensboro Patriot says: Will U. Steiner was returning from a drive in the country, Sunday night week, and when near the residence of Mr. Armfield, driving slowly along, the wheel struck a large rock, raising the buggy so unexpectedly that Mr. S. lost his balance and fell upon his right arm, breaking both bones between the wrist and elbow.

Greensboro New North State chronicles the death of Mr. Geo. Makepeace, a prominent citizen of Randolph, and proprietor of Cedar Falls factory, of that county.

We learn from the Greensboro Patriot of the sudden death, on Friday night last, of Joshua Whitesell, of Alamance county. He had been turning the shelter and stopped to rest, and remarked to the boy who was assisting him that he would feed and let him (the boy) turn. After turning some time the boy noticed him leaning over the shelter, and remarked to Whitesell that he had better begin—he paid no attention to the boy who stopped and found him dead, standing beside the shelter.

MECKLENBURG AND CABARRUS COTTON.—Mr. Baxter H. Moore and W. R. Burwell of Mecklenburg county, sent two bales of cotton for exhibition to the Fair at St. Louis, Mo., held on the 8th inst. We have been shown a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis to Messrs. Moore and Burwell, stating that their cotton took the second and third premiums, \$250 and \$100. The same letter also states that Mr. James Means of Concord, N. C., took the first premium of \$500 on cotton. Pretty good for old Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

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The Asheboro Pioneer says that a man named B. W. Clark, alias Ben Inman, was assassinated by some party unknown last Friday night in a still house where he was sleeping eight miles from Marshall, Madison county. A man has been arrested, suspected of having committed the murder.

Two Indians got on the train at Salisbury, but not having purchased tickets and being told by the conductor that they must pay, or he would stop the train and put them off, they jumped off. They travelled along the line of the road towards Statesville, suffering from chills it is supposed, until they reached Third Creek, where they struck camp, says the Watchman, and died.

Says the Battleboro Advance of Friday: "It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we record the death from small-pox of Neverson and Buchanan Cobb, sons of Orren Cobb, Esq., of Nashville. Only a few weeks since, we announced the death of a sister from the same disease. This is indeed a heavy affliction upon their respected and aged parents, who are bowed down with sorrow and grief. They have our heart-felt sympathy in their sad bereavement."

Hon. A. M. Waddell has issued a stirring appeal to his constituents, urging them to stand firm and renew their efforts for the Liberal-Greeley cause. He tells them that Greeley will be the next President if his friends do their duty, and that too much importance has been given to the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio; that we can give these States to Grant and then beat him badly.

BARN AND HORSES BURNT.—We learn that on the night of the 10th inst., the barn of Mr. J. C. Crouch, in Alexander county, was destroyed by fire, including 40 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, a quantity of forage, two fine brood mares with foal, and three good mules. Loss supposed to be a thousand dollars or more. Supposed to have been fired by incendiary. Mr. Crouch was thought to be without an enemy.—*Statesville American*.

The Charlotte Democrat says: The next Legislature should take some action towards compelling sheriffs to collect poll taxes from black men as well as white men. The sheriffs have grossly neglected their duty in this respect. No man, black or white should be allowed to vote who has not paid a poll tax.

Dr. F. N. Linsky, of Rowan, visited Charlotte on the 4th inst., to get money. He got off the train at Mooresville, in Iredell, and was followed by four mounted men, who, about midnight, demanded his money. He entered into a parley with them and watching his chance put spurs to his horse and escaped. So says the Southern Home.

A most dastardly outrage comes to the Goldsboro Messenger from Duplin county. A widow lady, Mrs. Bason, was shot in the back and seriously wounded by two desperados named Haywood Branch and Allen Wilson. The villains then killed her horse and burned her barn with its contents. The master has his origin in an old fand, which has been kept up between the families.

The trial of Gen. Leach on a trumped up charge of Ku Kluxism, has been postponed, as might be expected, to the next term of court—and then will very likely be dropped as a played out farce. So says the Greensboro Patriot.

The Wilmington Star announces the death in that city, on Tuesday night, of Mr. W. T. Brown, an aged and highly respected citizen of Wilmington. He died of apoplexy.

Davidson College has one hundred and eight students. There are students from four colleges who are compelled to go over the same courses they had hitherto pursued. This speaks highly of the standard of Davidson.

Five Presbyteries constitute the Synod of North Carolina, viz., Mecklenburg, Concord, Orange, Fayetteville and Wilmington. There are over 14,000 communicants.

DIED. At his residence in Davidson county, on the 18th inst., REV. JORDAN ROMINGER, aged 55 years and 4 months.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., WM. G. BODENHARDER.

TO URIAH HUFFMAN, a non-resident: You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, viz:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Roswell A. King, Tenant, Plaintiff,

Uriah Huffman and one Park, whose name is unknown, trading as Summons, and Park, Defendants.

To the Sheriff of Davidson County, GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to summon Uriah Huffman, the defendant above named, if to be found in our Superior Court to be held at the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1872, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Davidson, within the first three days of the next term thereof. And let the defendant take notice that if he fails to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one thousand and eighty-three dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-four cents, till paid. Hereof not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, the 23d day of September, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk.

You are also notified that the above named plaintiff has an attachment against your property upon several bonds, to be held at the 6th Monday of November, 1848, and various other times to R. A. King, for the sum of one thousand and eighty-three dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-four cents, till paid. Said warrant of attachment is renewable in the Superior Court of Davidson County, at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1872, when and where you are hereby required to answer the complaint.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk, S. F. WATKINS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure
Horse and Cattle Powders.
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

The completion of our Rail Road now rapidly approaching has induced

PATTERSON & CO., to purchase the largest STOCK OF GOODS

ever brought to this market since the war. Indeed, they confidently assert, that no such stock of goods can be found in Greensboro or Salisbury, or in any other town in N. W. North Carolina.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we defy competition. From the cheapest Calico to the finest Poplins and Alpacas, we have an abundant stock suitable for all ages, and for all purposes, whether poor or plethoric. We have made arrangements with one of the best Hardware Houses in Philadelphia by which we can receive in a few days any article not found in our stock without additional cost to the purchaser.

HARDWARE.

We have increased this department, and are now better prepared than ever to supply our customers with all the various articles needed by mechanics and farmers.

We have made arrangements with one of the best Hardware Houses in Philadelphia by which we can receive in a few days any article not found in our stock without additional cost to the purchaser.

GROCERIES.

We still continue to sell all kinds of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Flour and Meal, at the very lowest prices, and offer great inducements to wholesale buyers.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.

We have added very considerably to our stock of these Goods and offer an assortment not to be equalled by any Store in this section of country.

IRON, NAILS, LEATHER, &c.

We at all times keep a full assortment of Iron, Nails, Leather, Castings, Wooden Ware, &c., which we offer at very low prices.

DRUGS.

We keep a full assortment of all Drugs sold in the market, besides a very handsome line of Fancy Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

NOTICES.

We have all the latest and most desirable styles of Hats, and to every one wishing a decent and comfortable covering for his head, we offer an inspection of these Goods.

HATS.

We are anxious to increase our sales and give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices, believing that "the quick sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 17, 1872.

NOTICE!

Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.

Oct 15, 1872-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

FOR RENT!

I have a comfortable house with a good lot for rent in Salem. For further particulars apply to Oct 17, 1872-4w. H. W. FRIES.

WORTH & WORTH

GENERAL
Shipping and Com-

MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH.

Plantation for Sale.

A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadow, Orchard, &c., for sale.

Aug. 8, 1872. Engage at this Office.

FANS.

Sandal Wood, Silk and Large and Small Palm Leaf FANS at reduced prices. The Assortment is very attractive at the *Nation and Variety Store*.

BONNETS, HATS AND MILLINERY GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. J. G. DOWTHIT

hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a supply of goods for the Spring trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

NEW STYLE SPRING HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,

LACES AND EDGINGS,

LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,

GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFES,

HOISIER AND COTTON LINENS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being sent at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, exalt and judge for yourselves.

GOV. THOM. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT

has proved itself to be the

HONESTEST AND MOST DURABLE EXTERIOR PAINT KNOWN.

Sample Cards of beautiful colors and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country furnished free by all dealers and by

AVERRILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,

Burling Slip, New York,

Or, Cleveland, Ohio.

Poetry.

There Never was an Earthly Dream.

There never was an earthly dream,
Of beauty and delight;
That night is not too soon with clouds,
As sun's rays with the night;
That faded not from that fond heart
Where once it loved to stay,
And left that heart more desolate
For having felt its sway.

There never was a glad bright eye
But it was dimmed with tears,
Caused by such a load of sorrows
The diminishing of your love;
We look upon the sweetest flower,
'Tis withered soon and gone;
We gaze upon a star to find
But darkness where it shone.

There never was a noble heart,
A mind of worth and power,
That had not in this changing world
Pain, misery for its bane,
The laurel of success it hid
From many a careless eye,
The secret of the soul within
Is bright agony.

There never was—there cannot be
On earth a precious spring,
Whose water to the fevered lip
Unfailingly we may bring;
All changed as thy troubl'd shore,
Or far from sight;
On the world where my peace
Reigns as eternal light.

Humorous.

A Dilemma.

A young parson of the Universalist faith, many years since, when the Simon-pure Universalism was preached, started westward to attend a convention of his brethren in the faith. He took the precaution to carry with him a phial of Cayenne in his pocket, to sprinkle his food with as a preventive of fever and ague. The convention met, and at dinner a tall Hoosier observed the parson as he seasoned his meat, and addressed him thus:

"Stranger, I'll thank you for a little of that ere red salt, for I'm kind o' curious to try it."

"Certainly," returned the parson, "but you will find it very powerful; be careful how you use it."

The Hoosier took the proffered phial, and feeling himself proof against any quantity of raw whiskey, thought that he could stand the "red salt" with impunity, and accordingly sprinkled a junk of beef rather bountifully with it, and forthwith introduced it into his capacious mouth.

It soon began to take hold. He shut his eyes and his features began to writhe, denoting a very inharmonious condition physically. Finally he could stand it no longer. He opened his mouth and screamed "Fire."

"Take a drink of cold water from the jug," said the parson.

"Will that put it out?" asked the martyr, suiting the action to the word.

"Stranger, you call yourself a 'V'arselist, I believe?"

"I do," mildly answered the parson.

"Wall, I want to know if you think it consistent with your belief to go about with hell-fire in your breeches pockets."

How Hans Got Even.

Once on a time there lived a jovial Dutchman, whose name was Hans Von Shrimpetifel. He had a wife. And he had also a little grocery where beer and such personal property were sold. He gave credit to a parcel of day customers, and kept his book with a piece of white chalk on the head board of the bedstead.

One day Mrs. Shrimpetifel, during a neat fit, took herself to clean the house and things. So she did, and she cleaned the head-board, and with soap and water settled the old man's accounts by wiping away every chalk-mark.

Pretty soon, before long, the old vender of things came into the house, and saw what a ruin his frau had wrought. Then he said:

"Mein Gott, Frau Shrimpetifel, what for you make a ruined man of me. I guess not! You make wife wipe away all dem names and figures what I owe them fellers, what's going to pay before they get ready, and I lose more as zwie hundred dollars?"

His frau left the room in fear and disgust. When she returned he had recovered the head board with chalk marks. Then she said:

"Hans, you have made them all right, don't it?"

"Well, mein teurer frau, I make the figures all right, but I put down some petter names as dem old fellers you viped out."

A good story is told of Dr. Caldwell, formerly of the University of North Carolina. The doctor was a small man, and lean, but hard and angular as the most irregular of pine knots. He looked as though he might be tough, but did not seem strong. Nevertheless he was among the knowing ones, as agile as a cat, and in addition, was by no means deficient in a knowledge of the "manly art." Well, in the Freshman Class of a certain year was a burly beef mountaineer of eighteen or nineteen. This genius conceived a great contempt for old Bolus' physical dimensions, and his soul was horrified that one so deficient in muscle should be so potent in his rule.

Poor Jones, that is what we call him, had no idea of moral force. At any rate he was not inclined to knock under and be controlled despicably by a man who he imagined he could tie and whip. At length he determined to give the old man a gentle private thrashing, some night, in the College Campus, pretending to mistake him for a fellow-student.

Shortly after, on a dark and rainy night, Jones met the doctor crossing the Campus. Walking up to him abruptly:

"Hello, Smith! you rascal!"

Old Bolus said nothing, but squared himself, and at it they went, weight and muscle made him an ugly customer, but after a round or two the doctor's science began to tell, and in a short time he had knocked his antagonist down, and was astraddle of his chest, with one hand on his throat and the other dealing vigorous cuffs on the side of the head.

"Ah! stop! I beg pardon. Doctor, Doctor Caldwell—a mistake—for Heaven's sake, doctor," he groaned. I really thought it was Smith."

The doctor replied with a word and a blow alternately:

"It makes no difference; for all present purposes consider me Smith."

And it is said that old Bolus gave Jones such a pounding that he never made another mistake as to personal identity.

R. T. CRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties. Collection of claims promptly attended to. Jan. 11, 1872.

THE COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

As our readers are interested in ascertaining, we give below the members of the next Legislature, with our majorities as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1st District. Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, 2; Jno. L. Chamberlain, C. W. Grandy, Jr. Reps.

2nd. Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort and Hyde, 2; J. B. Respess, H. E. Stilley, Reps.

3rd. Northampton and Bertie, 1; Holoway, Rep.

4th. Halifax, 1; Henry Eppes, Rep.

5th. Edgecombe, 1; Alexander McCabe, Rep.

6th. Pitt, 1; Jacob McCotter.

7th. Wilson, Nash and Franklin, 2; Jno. W. Dunham, Wm. K. Davis, Cons.

8th. Craven, 1; A. S. Seymour, Rep.

9th. Jones, Onslow and Carteret, 1; J. G. Scott, Cons.

10th. Wayne and Duplin, 2; Wm. A. Allen, Lott W. Humphrey, Cons.

11th. Lenoir and Green, 1; Richard W. King, Rep.

12th. New Hanover, 1; Geo. L. Mabson, Rep.

13th. Brunswick and Bladen, 1; Hill, Rep.

14th. Sampson, 1; Dr. C. Tate Murphy, Cons.

15th. Columbus and Robeson, 1; John W. Ellis, Cons.

16th. Cumberland and Harnett, 1; Wm. C. Troy, Cons.

17th. Johnson, 1; Wm. H. Avera, Cons.

18th. Wake, 1; James H. Harris, Rep.

19th. Warren, 1; John A. Hyman, Rep.

20th. Person, Caswell and Orange, 2; Jno. W. Norwood, Jno. W. Cunningham, Cons.

21st. Granville, 1; Bourbon Smith, Rep.

22nd. Chatham, 1; R. J. Powell, Rep.

23rd. Rockingham, 1; James T. Morehead, Cons.

24th. Alamance and Guilford, 2; James T. Morehead, Jr., W. J. Murray, Cons.

25th. Randolph and Moore, 1; Dr. J. M. Worth, Cons.

26th. Richmond and Monery, 1; T. Long, Rep.

27th. Anson and Union, 1; C. M. McCauley, Cons.

28th. Cabarrus and Stanly, 1; — Barnhardt, Cons.

29th. Mecklenburg, 1; R. P. Waring, Cons.

30th. Rowan and Davie, 1; Chas. Price, Cons.

31st. Davidson, 1; John T. Craemer, Rep.

32nd. Stokes and Forsyth, 1; John M. Stafford, Cons.

33rd. Surry and Yadkin, 1; A. C. Cowles, Cons.

34th. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, 2; Thos. A. Nicholson, Phineas Horton Cons.

35th. Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, 1; J. W. Tread, Cons.

36th. Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey, 2; W. W. Flemming, J. M. Gudger, Cons.

37th. Catawba and Lincoln, 1; Dr. Jas. T. Ellis, Cons.

38th. Gaston and Cleveland, 1; Dr. W. J. T. Miller, Cons.

39th. Rutherford and Polk, 1; Martin Walker, Rep.

40th. Buncombe and Madison, 1; Jas. H. Merriman, Cons.

41st. Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania, 1; W. P. Welsh, Cons.

42nd. Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham, 1; Dr. W. L. Love, Cons.

Those marked * are colored. Senators from the following districts are re-elected:

4th, 6th, Mr. Allen in the 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 33d, Mr. Fletcher in the 37th.

The following were members of the last House of Representatives: Messrs. Chamberlain, Danham, Scott, Mabson, Powell, McCauley, Waring, Nicholson, Welch, Total 9.

Conservatives 32, Republicans 18, Conservative majority 14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, — Gant, Cons.

Alexander, Dr. J. Carson, Ind.

Alleghany, A. M. Bryan, Cons.

Anson, Col. R. T. Bennett, Cons.

Ashe, Squire Trivett, Rep.

Beaufort, Samuel Carson, Cons.

Berkeley, A. F. Perry, Rep.

Brunswick, T. H. Brooks, rep.

Buncombe, T. D. Johnson and David Blackwell, Cons.

Burke, P. A. Warlick, Cons.

Cabarrus, Thomas J. Shinn, Cons.

Caldwell, Ed. Jones, Cons.

Carson, Simon A. Jones, Rep.

Carteret, Silas Webb, Rep.

Caswell, Geo. Rowe, Thomas J. Foster, Reps.

Catawba, R. B. B. Houston, Cons.

Chatham, Jno. M. Moring, O. Hanna, Cons.

Cherokee, B. K. Dickey, Cons.

Chowan, John L. Winslow, Rep.

Cleveland, Jno. W. Gidney, Cons.

Columbus, W. V. Richardson, Cons.

Craven, E. K. Dudley, * J. B. Abbott, * Reps.

Cumberland, T. S. Lutterloh, Rep., G. W. Bullard, Cons.

Currituck, J. M. Woodhouse, Cons.

Davidson, J. T. Brown, John Michell, Reps.

Davie, Charles Anderson, Cons.

Duplin, John D. Stanford, Cons.

Dare, Oliver N. Gray, Rep.

Edgecombe, W. O. Mabson, * Willis Bunn, Reps.

Forsyth, Dr. W. H. Wheeler, Rep.

Franklin, John H. Williamson, * Rep.

Gaston, Wm. A. Stowe, Cons.

Gates, B. H. Ballard, Cons.

Granville, H. T. Hughes, * R. G. Sneed, Reps.

Graham, Greene, John Patrick, Rep.

Guilford, Joseph Gilman, Cons.

Halifax, J. J. Goodwin, Rep.

Harnett, J. R. Grady, Cons.

Haywood, H. P. Haynes, Cons.

Henderson, James Plythe, Rep.

Hertford, James Sharpe, Rep.

Hyde, Wm. S. Carter, Cons.

Iredell, Shinn, Turner, Cons.

Jackson, J. N. Bryson, Cons.

Johnston, W. H. Joyner, Jesse Hinnant, Cons.

Jones, Jacob Scott, Rep.

Lenior, Stephen Lassiter, Rep.

Lincoln, A. J. Morrison, Cons.

Macon, J. L. Robinson, Cons.

Madison, H. A. Gudger, Cons.

Martin, J. E. Moore, Cons. contested.

McDowell, Dr. Freeman, Cons.